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1877.

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OUR FASHION LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 16th 1877.

EDITOR RECORDER.

I give you in the following, the monthly items of

NEW YORK FASHIONS—CITY GOSSIP.

Beginning with

COSTUMES.

The contest at present waged between Nature on the one hand, and Art on the other, is often extremely curious. A potent example of such combat is that process of compression which takes place when a stout individual resolves to reduce herself to those nymph like proportions necessary for a becoming appearance in her new princess costume. Cinderella's sisters never tried harder to fit themselves to the fabled slipper, but here, as there, the net result must be classed under the head of mortifying failures. True, our friend does actually get into her costume. But what then? Nature, like murder, "will out," and to my way of thinking, her ample dimensions become only the more conspicuous. On the other hand, one might reasonably conclude that the half developed damsel would rest content in the knowledge that she at any rate possessed a degree of slenderness requisite for the fulfilment of the demands of Dame Fashion. Not so. She squeezes herself just as much, and I suggest as a question for some debating society, which of the two results is the greater absurdity. From the above remarks, a deduction may be drawn that just now one needs to be slender in order to be fashionable. Precisely so to attain such end, not only are costumes cut accordingly, but underclothing is narrowed down to the extremest limit. Garments are so diminished in breadth as scarce to be recognizable; petticoat strings are a thing of the past, and this because the petticoat proper is not allowed to come higher than the hips, where it is attached to a tight fitting yoke, while as a recent improvement even on this, we find that the corset cover is made to serve a double purpose, and, brought down low, gives support to a skirt cut as narrow as is consistent with locomotion. We do manage to walk, but should matters be carried any farther, I assert without fear of contradiction, that we would have to be carried around in litters.

A COTE DE LA MODE.

The consequence of all this is not a few of us are content with being *a cote de la mode*; which literally translated, means, "by the side of the Fashion." But let us to done lecturing, and come to actual facts—to something practical. In our list of new designs for summer, we find the Veronique polonaise, which is another of the many modifications of the Princess. It is tight fitting; the fronts lapped evenly on the waist, but below this, the right side extends over the left. The Alexandra, is also one of the most elegant of the many Princess polonaises. The Canita basque. In connection with the Eugenie train forms an effective costume, and for children, the Rita dress, for girls from eight to twelve years of age, and the Lily blouse, for from one to six years old, may be recommended.

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

For perfume, fashionables delight themselves just now in Colgate & Co's Violet Toilet water. Really it is delicious, yielding the essential principle of a hundred bouquets of violets, for little more than the cost of one, and for use in the bath, is equally delightful as for the handkerchief. Colgate & Co's Cashmere Bouquet Extract is also in very great favor, and mention may be made of the Cashmere Bouquet Toilet soaps as being preferred by *out elegantes*. In fans, our fancies are so numerous that I hesitate to write concerning one kind, for fear of doing injustice to some other kind. There are fans of feathers, satin, silk, morocco, kid, and lace, each of these being subdivided into many differing varieties, and furthermore diverse as to combinations of different material, such as ivory, tortoise shell, wool, ebony, mother of pearl, gilt, etc. Which is the more fashionable, 'tis hard to say, since all are fashionable. Sizes are medium, and in price we surely have range enough, since from three cents, they go up to one hundred and fifty dollars. Vexillo—the new lawn game, is the latest attraction among our fashionables. 'Croquet in fancy dress, and much improved,' as a leading Journal puts it. The features of the latter's popularity have been carefully preserved, so that Vexillo, while it offers its own peculiar charms, furnishes something new to those who, while they would enjoy, effect ennui of the old name.

LUCY CARTER.

"What do you sell those fowls for?" inquired a person of a man, who attempting to dispose of some chickens of a questionable character. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. 'Thank you for the information that they are prophets,' responded the querist: 'took them to be patriarchs.'

Chamberlain signed himself Gov. until the last, and then Gov. it up.

WONDERFUL BROTHERS.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 29.—A case outrivalling that of Damon and Pythias has just occurred in the State of Missouri, of which we have been so full account. We have been fortunate in obtaining the facts from one who was interested somewhat in the matter, and subjoin them.

In Bloomfield, a little town in the county of Stoddard, State of Missouri, lived two brothers, Poindexter and James Edmondson, Poindexter, the elder, was a smart, intelligent young man of twenty-seven, who had for years cared for and protected his younger brother James. The latter was of feeble mind, but was remarkable for the affection displayed toward his elder brother. The slightest wish of Poindexter was to James a sacred command, and the affection was returned in an equal degree by the older brother. Last summer Poindexter had some trouble with a man named William Shaw, and in the fight which ensued Edmondson was struck on the head with a brick by Shaw and seriously injured. He was confined to his room for a considerable length of time, and during his confinement very naturally gave expression to such remarks as 'I'll get even with him.' 'I'll fix Shaw for this,' etc. These expressions were noticed and remembered by many people who called to see him, though nobody paid any great attention to them at that time. During the illness of Poindexter, James showed remarkable fits of violent anger toward Shaw, whenever he saw his brother's wound; and long afterward, when the wound had healed, he would fly into a violent fit of rage at sight of the scar in his brother's head.

SHAW MURDERED.

One day last October Poindexter, while sitting with his brother, suddenly put his hand to his head, complaining that it ached terribly, and that he believed that Shaw had given him a wound from which he would never entirely recover. James had his usual paroxysm, and Poindexter tried to soothe him mentally finding fault with himself for so thoughtlessly speaking of this subject before his half crazed brother.

The next day James disappeared and that night Shaw was found cut to pieces with a butcher knife and quite dead in his room. Suspicion at once fastened upon Poindexter Edmondson, because of the former trouble he had had with Shaw and his threats during and since his illness. He was arrested and thrown into prison.

For two days the most agonizing thoughts filled the mind of Poindexter in regard to the murder. The actions of his brother James, his disappearance and the murder following upon it pointed in his mind to his brother James as the murderer of Shaw. But he heroically kept his mouth sealed. On the third day James returned and confessed to his brother that he had murdered Shaw, and wanted to denounce himself at once and take his place behind the bars with his brother. But Poindexter refused to allow it. In the most binding way and in the most sacred manner he commanded his brother never to tell anybody the facts in the case. Used to obeying his brother's slightest wish he readily made the required promises.

POINDEXTER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of Poindexter came on and the best attorneys that could be found were employed in the defence. They did all that could be done, yet they were convinced that Poindexter was keeping back from them some important truth about the matter. They urged upon him the necessity of confiding everything to his attorneys; but he invariably replied that he had told all about the case that he could tell and all he knew. The trial ended, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the unfortunate man was sentenced to be hanged on May 22, 1877. The attorneys tried by every means to get a new trial, to have the Supreme Court review the decision of the lower court, but in vain, and the young man prepared for his almost unheard of sacrifice. As a last resort an appeal was made to Gov. Phelps for interference; but after every argument had been exhausted the Governor firmly refused to interfere with the findings of the court. The last hope was gone, and Poindexter prepared for death.

A TIMELY CONFESSION.

The fatal day was drawing near, but the interposing hand of Providence was also near. A few days before the time set for the judicial murder, James Edmondson was taken suddenly ill at Bloomfield and laid upon his deathbed. Then, knowing that his life was drawing to a end, he confessed that he, and not his brother, had killed William Shaw. Proper witnesses were called in and the confession was taken down in writing. As a matter of course, the people were greatly excited. There were but a few days intervening before the time set for the execution. What was to be done must be done quickly. A public meeting was called, a sum of money raised and a young man sent with all possible speed to lay the facts before Governor Phelps at Jefferson City. Bloomfield is a considerable distance from the railroad, but the young lawyer who was sent as messenger rode to the nearest railroad station and then hastened to Jefferson City and laid the papers before Governor Phelps. This was on the Sunday evening preceding the Tuesday when Edmondson was to have suffered. The Governor granted a respite to August 6, and then the lawyer began his ride for a life. He first telegraphed to Dexter, the nearest telegraph station, the result of his mission, and then, as fast as steam and horse could carry him, he hastened back to Bloomfield with the Governor's order of commutation. He was not an hour too soon, although his telegram had been received before. But there was no hanging in Bloomfield on that day, and the people were all immensely happy. Poindexter Edmondson could not speak when first informed that his brother had made a confession. James died, and the jailer, without authority of law, let his brother attend the funeral under guard. Measures were at once set on foot to induce the Governor to grant a full and unconditional pardon, which will no doubt be done in a day or two.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

A young man whose attire was clean and neat, and whose general appearance was rather prepossessing, stood before the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. By his side stood a young man of about the same age, with a coal-black face and woolly hair, and who was dressed with all the gorgeousness of a 'swell.'

"What's your name white man?" asked the Court.

"McFinnigan, sir."

"And yours, my man and brother?"

"Gawge Washin'ton Jones, sah."

"What was the matter, George Washington?'

"Sah; I'll tell yo' de truf, sah, I was a goin' up de street, sah, las' night, when I met this man an' I kine' of jostled again 'im, sah, an' he turn' right roun' sah, den I calls an' offis' an' had dat man arrested, an' dats all de troof, fo' God, sah."

"How was it, McFinnigan?"

"Shure, yer Onor, an' it was all the nayger's fault, sor. I was a comin down the av'nie, quiet as a lam' sor, saying nothing to noboddy, whin that sphalpeen came forninst me sor, wid his elbie, an' I up an' hit im upon the spur av the mo-mint"——

"No, sah, he hit me on de nose, sah!"

"On the spur av the mo-mint"——

"On de nose, sah!"

"Never mind fine distinctions," said his Honor, "it costs a man ten dollars in this court to hit a man whether it be upon the spur of the moment or upon the nose George Washington, you are discharged."—*New York Worki.*

FASTEST RUN ON RECORD—ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The fatest run on record between Wilmington and Weldon was made on the day passenger train leaving here yesterday morning. The schedule is quicker than any before attempted on this road—allotting only four boursand fifty minutes between Wilmington and Weldon, the distance being 162 miles. But the train yesterday was detained considerably beyond its leaving time, and as luck would have it met with an accident when only eight miles from Wilmington. This was caused by some miscreant placing a lot of cross ties across the track with the evident intention of wrecking the train. Fortunately the engine was not thrown from the track, but the ties, from the force of the blow when the engine struck, were so fastened in the running gear that they had to be cut out. But notwithstanding all this the connection at Weldon was made, the train arriving promptly on time, the run having been made in the wonderfully quick time of four hours and thirty minutes, after deducting the delay at the starting point and the scene of the accident.—*Review.*

THE DANUBE.

The river Danube has figured largely in history for 2,000 years, and it again becomes the object to which the eyes of the world are turned. It furnishes a highway for the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to penetrate Europe as far as Vienna, and in the days of the Crusades it became an outlet for the religious enthusiasm of Europe to flow to the Holy Land. The Danube, from its source in Baden to the Black Sea, is 1,820 miles in length, and it drains with its tributaries, an area of over 300,000 square miles. It passes through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Servia to the Carpathian mountains, where it separates Roumania and Bulgaria, and passes into the Black Sea through several months, the principal one being that of Sulina. The Danube is navigable for steamers as far as Ulm in Bavaria. At Nicopolis, in the fourteenth century, 100,000 Christians were driven by the Turks into the Danube, and in the fifteenth century 40,000 Turks were slain on its shores at the siege of Belgrade.

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emeralder is better. "What is nothing?" he asked. 'Shut your eyes and you'll see it,' said Pat.

A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A most horrible and sickening death occurred in Kernan's saloon, in the back yard of the City Hall, at a quarter past ten o'clock this morning, being no less than the spontaneous combustion of a human body. The victim was a man who has not been more than a month in the city, but during that time had been frequently arrested for drunkenness. He wandered about alone, seemingly demented, occupying his whole time in drinking the vile poison of the city front and Barbary Coast dens. He has twice been treated by Dr. Strivers for delirium tremens, and was this morning discharged after a longer time than usual. With a seemingly insane desire for drink, he continued from thirty minutes past seven o'clock drinking steadily at the various bars in the vicinity, and the large size of each potation promised to speedily send him back to the hospital. About the time mentioned he staggered into the room nearly insensible, and feebly asked for a drink. This was refused him, and he staggered toward the gas jet to light the stump of a cigar he carried, while the bar-keeper turned away to attend to his duties. A moment afterward he heard a low moan and noticed a flash of fire, and turning around he saw Harley falling to the floor, his head enveloped in black, thick smoke, while flames issued from his mouth and ears. A horrible smell of burned flesh filled the air. Not a moment was lost in attending to the sufferer. He was beyond relief, however. His face was perfectly black, partly charred and partly covered with a moist soot. His eyes were open. His mouth was completely roasted on the inside, but, with the exception of his head and hands, no part of his body bore marks of his horrible death. A letter found in his pocket, addressed to M. Hartley or Hatley, furnishes the only clue to his identity.—*San Francisco Post.*

The trade in human hair continues to increase at Marseilles, and it has now become a staple of commerce in that city. Six or seven years ago the annual quantity imported did not exceed sixteen tons, but it had increased in 1873 to fifty and in 1875 to eighty tons. It was thought that this total would never be exceeded, but the returns for 1876 have already falsified the prediction, as during the past ninety two tons were registered as having arrived at Marseilles. Formerly all the hair imported into Marseilles came from Italy, but that country has been unable to meet the increasing demand, and a brisk trade has been opened with the extreme East. Thus of the ninety-two tons imported last year, forty three came from Italy, while China supplied thirty-six, Turkey five, and Japan three tons, the remainder being made up of importations from Egypt, India, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Algeria. The total quantity of hair imported into France last year is estimated at one hundred and twenty-two tons, value $900,000.

A LIGHTNING MULE.

J. A. M. Coble was out at Pleasant Lodge with his lightning mule. This little mule is perhaps the most remarkable peice of horse flesh in the world. He is not much larger than a big newfoundland dog, and yet he can out trot anything in the State, as his owner claims. He is certainly a wonder. The editor of a New York sporting paper declares that he is truly an unmatched mule. He can make his mile inside of 2.30, and is only just now undergoing training. His owner, Mr. Coble informs us that he has offer of $2,500, for him on his time of 2.30, and a hundred dollars additional for every second he falls under that time. Mr. Coble is in correspondence with several Jockey Clubs, and they will all express their opinion that no such mule has been before known or heard of.—*Gleaner.*

A negro preacher had elaborated a new theory of the Exodus, to-wit: that the Red sea got frozen over, and so afforded the Israelites a safe passage; but, when Pharaoh, with his heavy iron chariots, attempted it, they broke through and were drowned. A brother rose and asked for an explanation of that point. "I'se been studyin' gography, and de gography say dat be very warm country—where dey have de tropics. And de tropics too hot for freezin.' De p'int to be 'splained is, 'bout breaking through de ice." The preacher straightened up and said: "Brudder, glad you axed dat question. It gives me' casion to splain it. You see that was a great while 'go—in de ole times 'fo' dey had any gography—*Springfield Republican*

A young gentleman who moves in the best society of Raleigh, said the other evening to a young lady: "The foliage is much more exubrient this year than usual." "Yes she answered, thoughtfully, 'all them imported fruits is cheaper than they used to was."

FASHION NOTES.

Inside pockets in the skirts have disappeared.

All the trimming of a skirt should be on the trail.

Vests should be very long and quite tight fitting.

Pockets are trimmed with ruches, bows or flowers.

Extremely long skirts are carried on the arm.

Broad collars should always accompany deep cuffs.

The skirt of the season is narrow and sheath like.

Pockets seem to be the express delight of pick pockets.

With plain sleeves, the cuffs should be very deep, of lace or linen.

All toilettes have long skirts—too long for traveling or walking.

Fashion will be extremely tolerant this summer as regards details.

Occasionally the sleeve is made without trimming above the waist.

The Boston style, a supposed ephemeral caprice, is gaining ground.

White lace trimmings are mixed with red, yellow, orange, blue or rose.

Scant toilettes must have a rich appearance and be heavily trimmed.

There are dresses without polonaise or overskirt, but having a simulated overskirt. This is a novelty which is very compliated.

PLAYING THE DEVIL.

The Mobile *Evening News* says: The devil always approaches mankind under specious disguise and in an attractive garb which accounts for his success in accomplishing his purposes. Otherwise his failures would often be as signal as that of the Wisconsin man who undertook, the other day, to play the devil, by foolishly making himself as hideous as possible. He enveloped himself in an ox hide and went to a neighbor's house when the family had gone to church, leaving only a boy about 12 years old at home. It was known in the neighborhood that the owner of the house had money, and there were about $200 in the house at the time. The object in the hide told the boy that he was the devil and had come for the money, and that he must give it to him, and that if he did not he would kill him. The lad, not having the fear of his Satanic Majesty before his eyes, stepped into the house as if about to comply, and got a gun and shot the "devil" dead in his tracks. He then ran to the nearest neighbor's house and told the woman present that he had shot the devil. She went with the boy and found that the devil was her husband. Whether she was privy to the devilish expedition was not known.

A Simpleton, having had Occasion to seat himself, sat down on a Pin; whereon he made an Outery unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post in the vicinity, rebuked him, saying, "I can tell you how to avoid hurting yourself by sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set them up." The Simpleton eagerly accepting the Offer, the Philosopher swallowed four fingers of the Rum which perisheth, and replied, "Never sit down." He subsequently acquired a vast Fortune by advertising for Agents, to whom he guaranteed $77 a Week for light and easy Employment at their Homes.

Moral.—The Wise Man saith, "There is a Nigger in the Fence," but the Fool Sendeth on 50 Cents for Sample and is Taken in.—*N Y World.*

LONDON, June 8.—The Russian advance is threatening the communication between Erzeroum and Trebizond. Mukhtar Pasha has sent five battalions and some guns to check them.

Roumania has fifty-five thousand men in fighting trim. They are organized into two army corps.

One summer day, a house in Putnam, Connecticut, in which there was a sick negro, was struck by lightning, and some of the neighbors going in to see what had become of him, he peered out from under the bed-clothes covered with splinters of wood and broken pieces of plaster, and coolly asked: "Am dar goin' to be anudder shower, honey?"

It appears to be the Cuban, instead of the Mexican expedition, that is fitting out at New Orleans, with which Mr. Evarts wants to meddle.

Particular. An extra-sentimental youth killed himself, leaving as a reason: 'My Annie is dead, and I must be with her lest some rival angel should win her affection."

To make a broil—Leave a letter from one of your old sweethearts where your wife can find it.

What's the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat, and the other eats too long.

Apt to be hot headed—the man who has fire in his eye.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 20, 1877.

THE UNIVERSITY.

It is the cause of profound thankfulness, not merely one of pride or gratification, to find the University at length rising to that height of a general State interest and consideration so earnestly worked for, and so anxiously waited for, by its many sincere friends. The late Commencement demonstrated the fact that it was fast reaching its importance as the focal point of educational interest, the great centre of light from which a beneficent radiance was to illuminate the whole people.

We long ago took the position that in the revival of the University, there was no antagonism to the prosperity of the other excellent institutions, doing their good work while the University was prostrate under the leaden heel of political rule; there was nothing these institutions had to fear from the rivalship of a resuscitated body; because if a resuscitation could be made, it could not be effected by a galvanic action upon matter susceptible only to spasmodic movement, but must proceed from a vital influence animating the whole people. That vital influence, the interest in education, once aroused, must act upon every sect, every denomination, every class. That influence, if it act upon one, must affect all. All would be impelled by the same resistless current in the same direction. And that current would overcome many petty obstacles, which in times of mental torpor seem such formidable barriers—sectarian bigotry, mean rivalship, class jealousies or supine indifference.

It is pitiable to remember how institutions erected for the very purpose of disseminating liberal instruction, have clashed with and obstructed each other in what ought to have been joint onward progress. How few are these institutions! How small a point of light do they present, in proportion to the vast area of darkness they were set up to banish away! How few comparatively do they attract within their sphere! But in the past each has been darkened with jealousy at the appearance of a possible rival; each has acted as if it alone possessed the light of truth and all the rest were teachers of error. Or, each acted as if the material for enlightenment were circumscribed and the success of each institution depended upon a monopoly of all the material. These institutions multiplied ten fold, would not absorb the half of this material, provided that they stimulate the spirit that is now abroad, and provided they keep up to the standard that is now demanded. The very rivalry that exists between these institutions, will fill the walls of all. Davidson, Trinity, Wake Forest, were not the less thronged when the University was overcrowded. They have not materially profited by the decadence of that institution. Nor will they suffer when again the University enters upon what we believe will be the most brilliant era of its existence.

Sectarian prejudice is going down under a knowledge of the fact that all denominations have an equal interest in and an equal influence over the University. Class prejudice is going down when it is seen that poverty does not obscure merit, or wealth give license to vice or dulness, but that all alike share the bounty of the State and the institution.

We notice with much pleasure the liberal spirit of the Biblical *Recorder* (Baptist) which might be excused for partiality to Wake Forest. So far from this, its enlightened editor, in commenting upon the Commencement, says: "Every Baptist, indeed every North Carolinian, ought to rejoice that the University is, rising from its ashes. So far from injuring our denominational Colleges, the enthusiasm aroused by President Battle and others on the subject of education, will give Wake Forest, Davidson, and Trinity more students than they would have if they were the only colleges in the State." And the Rev. A. D. Betts in the Christian Advocate, (Methodist) says: "We, as the University, not as a rival to Wake Forest, Mount Pleasant, Davidson, Lenoir or Trinity, but as a University to which some of the graduates of these colleges can go for higher training.

These Colleges will all need professors trained in the University."

The dissemination of such sentiments as these, liberal, generous, and appreciative, must at length give to the University that prominence it ought to have as a State institution, liberal in its endowments, efficient in its instruction, practical in its system, generous in its management, impartial in its government, inviting all and caring for all; and concentrating upon it the good will as well as the confidence of the whole people of the State.

Ex-President Grant has been made D. C. L. by the University of Oxford; which being translated, means "Death to Civil Law."

THE FARMER'S SECURITY.

The days of imposition are at an end, if those who have been imposed upon will avail themselves of the means and the information given them. Experience year after year, of the worthlessness of many of the commercial fertilizers, which the farmer could not well do without, and which he yet bought with the assurance that he was cheated, made some protection imperative; and it was at length given by the law passed last winter compelling the analysis of all fertilizers put on the market. The Agricultural Bureau was established, and the analyses put under the charge of Albert R. Ledoux, at the University.

This gentleman is a thoroughly scientific and practical man and his labors will be of inestimable value, because they expose inexorably all attempts at fraud, and they stimulate the faithful dealer to farther excellence.

At Chapel Hill, Mr. Ledoux was at the pains to give us much valuable information in connection with his work. One point of great importance was demonstrated to us, which was, the perfect impartiality of his analysis. He investigates in perfect ignorance of the names of the fertilizers or their makers. The samples are sent to him in sealed tin packages with no mark save the numbers whose duplicates are found with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Raleigh, to whom the samples are returned after analysis made, and with whom alone are found the names of the manufacturers. We saw the original report which has just been published by Col. L. L. Polk, together with those names.

We are unable to give room to the report. It will be enough for general purposes to show what the actual value of some of them was proved to be; that is, the actual value at which the material could be bought at, if the farmer wished to compound them; and also the analysis of one or two of them. There were twenty samples taken from the fertilizers in most common use in this State.

The price of these fertilizers ranges from $38 to $65 per ton. The analysis shows their commercial value to be as follows:

Soluble Pacific, Boston (sample from Raleigh,) $29.99; Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, Baltimore, $42.40; Maryland Fertilizer, $31.40; Popplein's Silicated Superphosphate, $20.00; Anchor Brand, Richmond, $30.60; Soluble Pacific, Boston, $27.00; (sample from Durham), Navassa Phosphate, Wilmington, N. C. $38.60; Wharton' Rawbone, Wilmington, Del. (from Durham) $30.40, do. from Charlotte, $33.40; Pure Phuine, Philadelphia, $32.60; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Charleston $38.20.

The following are the per centages of the ingredients in some of the samples: Zell's, Water 11.67, per cent; Sand 11.93; Soluble phosphoric acid, 5.21; insoluble do 7.24; reverted phosphoric acid, 2.86; potash, 4.86; nitrogen, 2.50; equivalent to ammonia 3.04. In the same order, in Popplein's are found 16.22, 21.27, 2.48, 0.80, 4.41, 3.18.

We call it, the farmers' security; certainly, if they avail themselves of the law, they cannot be imposed upon by the charlatans who have hitherto preyed upon their necessities or their credulity. And the honest dealer will bless the law that gives him a fair field for his work by the exclusion of impudent pretenders who were as well paid for their fraudulent wares as the other for their good ones.

The profits in the latter case are well earned; in the other, they were barefaced robberies.

CROPS.

From Southern sections, the breadstuff prospects are good. In Alabama, the wheat crop is the best ever known in that State, and the corn in good condition. In Tennessee the wheat is much finer in condition than usual, with a larger acreage. The same may be said of Georgia and South Carolina. In North Carolina, wheat will be up to average.

Cotton is more backward than last year, with a smaller acreage. The long cold spring injured it seriously and it has not yet regained its vigor.

Of tobacco, we can only speak of the planting which is now finished. A perfect stand has been obtained of healthy, hardy plants. The crop will undoubtedly be a large one.

Ex-Governor, and of right, Vice President, Hendricks has gone to Europe on a pleasure trip. He bears his disappointment with good humor. He gives good account of the spirit of the Indiana Democrats who are far from falling down to worship Hayes, and who are in no mood to hold up his hands. They will let him reap what he has sowed, and strike when their time comes.

Kenneth Rayner, formerly of this State, has been appointed Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury. He stops into shoes that Chamberlain seemed to fill.

Georgia goes for Convention by a substantial, but not a large majority.

Already speculations as to the probable nominations for the Presidency in 1880 are becoming staple subjects of discussion. Most of the prophets have fixed upon Grant for the Republicans, Hamilton and Hendricks for the Democratic. Tilden is left out in the cold. His bitter failure to assume the leadership of his party in the great electoral crisis has lost him the confidence of his party. In that trying hour the Democratic party needed a leader—a bold, daring, lion-hearted man,—one who could have mastered the situation as Hampton did the situation in South Carolina. Failing his party in the hour of its supremest need of courageous and skilful leadership, the victory we had won for them was wrested from our grasp, and Samuel J. Tilden is to rise no more.—*Raleigh News.*

The above may possibly be just; it is certainly far from generous; and we take it that few Democrats are ready to dismiss Mr. Tilden so coolly and contemptuously because he chances to be the sun in eclipse. We also take it that no Democrats thus early trouble themselves seriously with the question of the next Democratic candidate, and therefore are not so prompt as the *News* is to drop the memory of those assured qualities and those real excellences which went so potent in the last campaign to rally to the support of Mr. Tilden the vast array of votes which gave him a legitimate and significant majority.

There is no parallel between the cases of Mr. Tilden and Gen. Hampton, at least none in the methods open to decide a contested right. Mr. Tilden was in the hands of the electoral college or [illegible] that in the hands of the House of Representatives. It was in the power of Gen. Hampton to deal directly with the question. If Mr. Tilden had shown himself the bold, daring, lion-hearted man, if he had proved himself capable of the "courageous and skilful leadership," which the *News* thinks needful to have secured the leadership, then it must have been by resort to such means as Mr. Tilden deliberately and thoughtfully believes would have plunged the country anew into the horrors of civil war, a resort he would not risk for the gratification of his ambition; and which if he did, we are sure would not have been backed up by those now so clamorous for courageous and skilful leadership.

Mr. Tilden has not "failed to rise the more," though he may not be a candidate again for the Presidency.

Our friend of the Milton *Chronicle* comments with his usual good nature upon our article upon the Tobacco Warehouse tax, and gives the Legislature the benefit of his usual commendation upon its valuable services.

We beg our friend of the *Chronicle* to take our explanation as giving the true state of the case even if in doing so has to admit the instrumentality of the "cross road State" of Durham? Instead of coming in for hooks, the Warehousemen of that tobacco emporium are entitled to the thanks of all the Warehousemen of the State for their prompt sagacity in calling attention to an omission which might have led to the mischief of which the *Chronicle* is disposed to complain. The Warehousemen of Milton we are sure are quite willing to accept the interposition of those of Durham which secured a tax uniform and by no means onerous.

If the County Commissioners of Caswell, without need, use their authority to levy a county tax equal to that levied by the state, let them, when they find the tax unnecessary, do as those of Orange have done, and rescind the order.

Why not? The *Courier-Journal* thinks "that if the negro is to be considered in the distribution of offices, the New England States should have their quota of negro officers." If they are appointed because they are negroes, then the New England negro with his superior advantages of education and long use of freedom is better qualified than the Southern negro, ignorant and just freed from centuries of slavery. Fair play is a jewel. Give the Northern negro a chance.

Dr. Gopher, in the last Milton *Chronicle* calls for an expression of opinion from the RECORDER on the subject of "Courts inferior to the Superior Courts." We had intended to have anticipated the call, but other subjects have engaged our attention, and Gopher will please wait until next week; and as he is a gentleman who wields a ready pen we will give him our most respectful consideration.

Indications from the seat of war begin point to Russia throwing off the mask of protection to the Christians of Turkey as her ground of war, and making it plain that Constantinople is the real object. This is what we predicted at the opening of hostilities. Bismark, whose sagacity rarely fails him in reading events, says that Turkey is sure to go down in the contest, and so Russia will get Constantinople.

North Carolina has 772 names on the Pension rolls; and including those Mexican veterans who ought to be there.

A. V. Dockery, of N. C., has been appointed consul to Leeds.

A STATE CURRENCY.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says there will be a money fight in the next Congress, which will be the most important [illegible] and will bring into that question the removal of the tax on State banks, when it will be a question of great interest to the South.

Some of our contemporaries have already mooted the subject. We did so more than a year ago, and intended to return to it a more convenient season. Since it has been started again, we have no objection to see it fully discussed.

What this State, and what all the States of the South want is a circulating medium, a currency, whether greenbacks, [illegible] bank notes, silver, or state bank notes; something that represents value and something that performs the functions of exchange. We have nothing of the kind that will remain among us. Greenbacks will not remain because they are of more value than national bank notes, and money of greater value will not keep in open circulation when a cheaper medium can be used. This cheaper medium, the national bank notes, which the government has allotted to us in unequal proportion, so that at the best the South has never had its share, are irresistibly drawn to the great money centres in payment of Southern purchases. Of silver it is idle to speak. It is welcome, it is hugged to the heart, but it is too precious in the eyes of the people to use.

What is to be done? Remove the restriction upon the state banks, and give them the privilege their charters entitle them to, of issue their notes free from tax. This proposition was a war measure, instituted to bolster up the paper currency of a government at war and with no financial resources to sustain its credit. The war has passed and the necessity for the protection even if they deserve it. They are selling other inventions of like character, have shown their fallibility. They have shown their inabilities to counterfeit; they have produced their bountiful crops of conspiring directories, of embezzling Presidents, of defaulting cashiers, of empty vaults, and of swindled depositors. The State banks can issue none. In this State, they did nothing with it and only being exposed to the losses by counterfeiting.

Let the government either authorize an increase of banking capital with the removal of some restrictions, which now make such increase of little avail, or better still let it give liberty to the State banks. It is our affair. It is the need of the people. There can be no interference with the operations of the national system. Their notes will give us a home currency, which, if a little below par, will be good for domestic use, and subserve a thousand good purposes which are impossible now, with no circulating medium at all.

In ten years North Carolina has paid into the National Treasury, (or rather she has paid that much, for we can't tell how much she stuck by the way) $729,155.63 collected from whiskey, and $18,490,726.33, collected from Internal Revenue.

A colored Cadet, by name, Pepper from Georgia, has just graduated at West Point and has been assigned to the Cavalry as Lieutenant. He stood 64 in a class of 76. He is said to be modest and unobtrusive.

John A. Hyman, colored, ex-member of Congress, has been appointed Collector of the Second District of North Carolina. We hope our 'Liberals' will take heart.

In the area of Cotton planted this year, North Carolina declines 4 per cent; and in the condition of the crop for the month of June, this State stands 82, the average being 100.

C. S. Winstead, collector of the Third district of North Carolina, has been requested to resign. His successor not yet named. Wheeler, we suppose.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Attorney-General Devens has written a sharp letter to District Judge Dick, of North Carolina. The Attorney-General desires to know how fraudulent papers pass through his court? This is supposed to refer to the vouchers in bank to which the clerk of his court, it is alleged, certified falsely.

The Pension Agency for Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Tennessee will probably be located at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, of North Carolina, is in consultation with the President over the slate of his State.

Mr. J. A. Cagg, Postmaster at Asheville, North Carolina, was to-day suspended from office on charges preferred against him by special agent J. G. Hester. D. T. Millard was appointed in his stead.

Attorney-General Devens expresses confidence in the personal honesty of Marshal Douglass of North Carolina, but wants to know how false returns passed through his office.

LONDON, June 8.—Stirring news is expected from Nikopolis. The Roumanian shore is lower than the Turkish, but the soil is firm and the Danube is only half a mile wide. The Turks are making troops towards Nikopolis.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON, June 14.—The Daily News Vienna dispatch has the following: Certain signs which point to Thursday or Friday next as the day for forcing the Danube. Just before that operation takes place it is expected the Czar will issue his manifesto. Again, it is rumored that Safvet Pasha has requested the military to entrust him with a peace mission to Plaiesti.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—An official telegram, dated June 13th, says Suleiman Pasha has forced an entrance of Duga Pass after a sanguinary battle and is advancing on Nessic. The Montenegrins are in full retreat. Suleiman's junction with two other Turkish corps is expected immediately.

LONDON, June 14.—The Times' correspondent at Shumla telegraphs: The Russians and Turks have constructed strong batteries on the opposite shores of the Danube at Saturnar and Ibrilow, where the Russians crossed in 1828. The immense mass of material which the Russians are moving towards the Danube will shortly be lodged in depots on the river before the 1st of July. It is therefore scarcely probable any attempt will be made to cross before that month, and the opposition strengthens by the present stage of the Danube.

A Reuter dispatch from Rustchuk, dated yesterday, says last night a party of Russians of posito Marcsime attempted an attack in boats upon a Turkish Monitor there, but the latter with the help of a land battery beat them off. To-day another attempt was made to construct a battery on the Island, but the Turks compelled the enemy to retreat. Both affairs are considered feints to find out the position of the Turkish batteries.

The second edition of the *Standard* publishes a dispatch, from its special correspondent with Mukhtar Pasha's camp, dated Zevin, June 12, which says, reports have arrived from Kars state that the Russians have massed around Kars all the troops which they brought from Ardahan, Gourry Kurishman and Sourlamiese. For several days they have been repulsed at Kars, Tahtaly and Kainagh, but on every occasion they have been repulsed. On Saturday they made a desperate effort to take possession of some of the heights, when the garrison of Kars made a sortie in force with field artillery, and repulsed the Russians with great loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Three attacks were made on Friday by Russians against Fort Tahtiar, which was erected by Ismail to strengthen the defence of Fort Ali Pacha, which is the key to Kars. Ultimate returns [illegible] on Saturday, but the result is unknown.

A dispatch from Lieutenant-General Ardewel, AB, dated June 12th, announces the defeat of the Montenegrins at Atchina.

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says: The Porte is expected to reply to the English notification regarding the Suez Canal, that it considers the canal Turkish property, and as Turkey has the right to fight her enemies on the high seas, she has obviously the right to oppose them on her own territory. At the same time she recognizes the great importance of the canal to the whole world, and will try to prevent it from becoming the scene of hostilities by occupying each with troops so as to prevent the entrance of any Russian ships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The Turkish newspapers, in referring to the peace rumors lately current, are strongly adverse to peace, and dismiss the subject as unworthy of discussion.

PARIS, June 16.—The Russian telegraphic agency publishes the following: Count Schouvaloff is to assure England that the route to India by way of the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf is free; that treaties will be observed, and that the question of the Bosphorus and Dardenelles will be settled at the end of the war by an European Congress. Beyond these points no engagement has been undertaken.

A special dispatch from Loni published in the second edition of the *Telegraph* says: "From the latest information it appears that the Russians have definitely determined to make the passage of the Danube midway between Pirota and Tirnu Magurch. Preparations indicate early operations."

BALTIMORE, June 12.—A collision occurred about 7:50 a. m., near Point of Rocks, between the regular morning accommodation train from Winchester, Va., and a special excursion train from Frederick to Washington city, with an excursion party to Mount Vernon. Both trains were in motion, the engines crushing into each other. Four persons were killed and eighteen wounded, all on the excursion train. The killed are Charles D. Keefer, editor of the Frederick *Examiner*; Richard Dehrow, merchant; Dorsey Walker, merchant, and Howard R. Dickson, all of Frederick City. Louis Sebley, son of Dr. Fairfax Sebley, was dangerously wounded, he lost both legs, and will probably die. Col. Charles E. Trail was also dangerously wounded. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding between the train men.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A dispatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, says an extensive fire is raging in the vicinity, having consumed 6,000 square, destroying grass and grain crops. Great numbers of cattle have been overtaken by the flames. The fire will necessitate the slaughter of a great deal of stock on account of lack of forage.

A Los Angeles dispatch says a great forest fire in burning on the mountains west of that city, extending down to the plains. Details are wanting, but it is known that many homesteads have been destroyed and a great amount of hay, lumber and valuable property burned.

Yesterday afternoon half of the business portion of Plymouth, N. C., was burned. Loss, $35,000; insurance light.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.
WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parker will be promptly attended to.

J. M. MURRIE, J. A. HERNDON, A. M. HUTCHINGS,
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most
Favorable Terms.
Its Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina interests and many of them are of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses and its assets are steadily increasing.
It appeals with confidence to the insurers of property in North Carolina.
Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SHARON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 1m. Hillsboro, N. C.

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than on any other consignment I am about to sell.
HARDWARE STORE,
Lower than Anywhere.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

LAST CALL.
THE undersigned as Administrator of Col. C. C. TEW, dec'd, also of Mr. DENNIS HEARTT, dec'd; also of Col. C. M. LATIMER, deceased, hereby gives this
LAST NOTICE
to all persons who may be still indebted to either of said estates, to call upon J. W. Norwood, Esq. Agent, and make immediate payment to him.
THOMAS WEBB,
May 25th '77. Administrator.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.
Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. May 2 6m.

REMEMBER BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE is the place to SELL your TOBACCO.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

LOCAL EDITOR.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year.
" 6 months.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads. and interesting reading matter.

POST OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m to 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 9 and closed at half past seven.

H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

See Ad of the School of Misses Nash and Miss Kollock, which resumes its exercises on the 20th of July, and we hope to chronicle a good result from the ad. believing as we do the Schools one of the best in the country.

Dr. R. S. Robertson.

This gentleman will be in Hillsboro on Monday, June 25th, on professional business. His patrons and those desiring dental service will take due notice.

A Pleasant Prospect.

We are indebted to the Misses Nash & Miss Kollock for an invitation to be present at the *Select Musical Entertainment* to be given by the young ladies of the School under the direction of M. Emile Burgy on Thursday evening the 21st inst at half past 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall. The programme is a very inviting one, and we hope will draw well.

Mrs. T. A. White, formerly of Chapel Hill died in Fayetteville on the 8th inst in the 67th year of her age.

Caldwell, late of the Raleigh News, has just been married at Charlotte to Miss Maggie Spratt. Happy fellow! and desirable fellow.

The rail road company is now laying iron pipes to conduct the water from the mountain spring to the tank at the depot to replace the wooden pipes in use for the past 12 years.

The old Kirkland's Corner is being surrounded with a fence; good news for night stragglers. It has been an open trap for a number of years.

Too much cloudy weather, and rather too much rain is the complaint. No sunshine all last week. Nothing endangered, however except the wheat, but that is a significant exception.

Tobacco plants and potato slips are in their glory. We question if a plant has failed to stand.

We are indebted to the Hon R. P. Battle for a pamphlet containing his admirable address, delivered in the form of an address on the 4th of July of last year.

The Mails.

Our readers will take notice, that R. M. Jones Esq. will be at his office in the Court House on Saturday June 30th and Monday July 2nd to complete the listing taxes for this township. This will be the last opportunity.

See ad. of this excellent School which was received last week too late for notice. The liberal culture upon its stand, both retaining and strengthening the hold it has always had upon public favor. Like many the successful teachers of this State, Mr. Hughes will perpetuate the fame of the school to which his name, and of late having become recently connected with it.

The rains of last week, copious but gentle were a God-send to our farmers. No better season for putting out tobacco plants could possibly have been had, and perhaps millions were put out on Monday and Tuesday. The weather was also fine for handling old tobacco, and a great deal was carried to market which had been kept at home by a too cool atmosphere.

Wheat harvest is rapidly approaching and before we go to press will have been begun in some localities. The general opinion is that going wheat is thin, but finely headed, and free from all disease, and the opposite of an average crop. Oats have improved and will make a fair crop.

Hillsboro has a corner, what perhaps no other town in the State can boast, a tobacco patch within a hundred yards of the Court House door occupied by a very old lady who is not put to pay the rent of the adjoining dwelling, and will be made to smile with a luxuriant crop of the weed. And we venture also to say that this crop will be nearer a market than any similar crop raised, a factory being not more than [illegible] distant.

The old mansion of which we speak was, in its palmy days, a noted residence, and was occupied at one time by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger. Also resident of Hillsboro, and in the early years of his married life.

Whether you have a cough or any other dangerous affection of the throat or lungs, a remedy is contained in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for the relief of Colic, Teething, etc. Price 25 cents.

Improved Corn Planter.

Josiah Turner Esqr as everybody knows him, has a special penchant for horticulture, gotten more waste out of an old hat that makes him authority upon the habits of the insect, and giving him, too, a knowledge of these habits which declines turning to profitable use. No one in this county has been more intelligent in the adoption of improved lines; no one more watchful and systematic in their care. His care has met it the subject the compensation of a nice little revenue. He has now about 45 stands using the Langstroth and Quinby hives, as also one of his own invention.

He observed how since the wasteful way in which honey was taken, involving the destruction of the comb. Hotels in that 75 percent of the labor of the bee is expended in building the comb, and to save this loss, has been the custom of bee raisers. Mr. Turner some time since heard of an invention which proposed to correct the evil and he drove [illegible] to get one of the machines, and one day last week he took up to his house in Carr's Grove, and also his bee crop.

In his yard, standing under the shade of the trees, were scattered the hives, surrounded with their busy laborers, returning full loaded from an adjoining clover field, or spreading away for sunflower store of liquid sweets. Mr. Turner removed the top of a hive, and exposed the row of frames filled with honey, and covered with the bees. Gently disengaging these by the erection of smoke from a tuft of old cotton cloth, he took out several of the frames and carried them to the operating room where the honey is extracted. Every comb is capped by the bee after being filled. To remove the cap, was the first process. This is done by the use of a long, broad bladed, sharp knife, heated in a pan of hot water in the manner of a spoon. With this, the capping is wisely sliced off, leaving the honey exposed in the cells. The next process is to get this honey out without injury to the comb. For this purpose, a machine, much in outward appearance like a churn is used in the form of the machine is set an upright drum of sheet iron, about twenty inches in diameter, and about two feet deep. Inside of this is another with a diameter less by two inches than the outer one, is set another cylinder perforated with an infinite number of holes. Through the centre of the cylinder a shaft made to revolve by means of a crank at the top. Along the sides of this inner cylinder, are receptacles for the frames. Motion being given by turning the crank, the inner cylinder is made to revolve rapidly, and the honey is expelled by centrifugal force, driven through the orifices, caught by the walls of the outer cylinder, and thence gathered at the bottom, from which it flows in strong, clear stream into a vessel below. The outerside of the comb only is freed, the latter being undisturbed by the motion; but the frame being reversed, the other side is subjected to the same operation, and the comb is taken out clean and dry, without the suspicion of honey upon it, without a cell broken, and ready again for immediate use. In fact they are at once put back into the hives, the bees going at once to work, filling them again, and capping as before. In this way the same comb may be used indefinitely, and we saw several that had been used all last year and have been emptied two or three times this season.

Where liquid honey is the object, this improvement gains it perfectly. Mr. Turner has several hundred pounds on hand, and as each hive will give from 20 to 30 pounds clear nearly each month of the working season, some idea of the profit of business may be formed as well as of the great value of the improved Murphy Honey Taker.

Matters at the University.

The catalogue for the last session shows the names of four young men from our sister town, now in College. We give their names with the time they have been connected with the University:

John Cicero Angier,	one year.
James Washington Blackwell,	"
Thomas Archibald Day	"
James Haywood Southgate	" "
Chapel Hill furnished:	
Robert Kemp Plummer Battle, 2 years.	
Thomas Hall Battle	1 "
Isaac Edward Emerson	1 "
Alexander Lacy Phillips,	2 "
William Battle Phillips	2 "
Isaac Montrose Taylor	2 "
James Cole Taylor	2 "
And Hillsboro—none.	

At the Commencement, twelve—perhaps one or two more, new students entered. Among them Mr. James Ruffin of this place, from Hamilton & Moreau's School, and Mr. A. J. Roberts of Flat River, from the School of Mr. Samll. W. Hughes.

The New Schedule

Went into effect last week. The Mail going East leaving Hillsboro at 1 11 A. M. and going West at 4.35 P. M. The freight is tri-weekly, going East at 12.40 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and West on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.45 A. M. Passenger coaches are attached to the freight trains.

Some local inconvenience may exist in the running of the mail trains, remedied however by the convenience of the freight trains, through which travel can be much expedited, there being no material detentions at Raleigh or Goldsboro. Greensboro or Charlotte. Passengers leaving here at 1.11 A. M. are in Wilmington at 12 the same day; or leaving at 4.35 are in Richmond at 4 45 P. M.

Journalistic.

The Town Talk, Oxford weekly by A. Boyd and Jas. A. Robertson, Oxford has entered upon its 5th year. Four years ago, the Torch Light entered upon its career in the office of the retiring Gleaner, now the Recorder. Then the Democratic Party was in the activity of Mr. Davis looked to more independent action and a larger field, and after a few months he removed to Oxford, enlarged his paper extended its circulation and we hope now enjoys a well founded prosperity.

The Albemarle Times, formerly printed at Windsor, now removed to Edenton, has also entered upon its 5th year, and in a country so intellectual and appreciative of editorial merit, has struck deep roots of prosperity into congenial soil.

The Examiner at Fayetteville has succeeded after a [illegible] University. Brother Stewart promises to try again, & as he is a man of pluck, we hope to see the Examiner again among our exchanges.

Rocky Fork.

Among the Post Offices lately re-established is that of Rocky Fork in Person County, closed since last December. We hope the goodly list of subscribers we had there will take notice of this, and renew their connection with the Recorder, which they will get the days of publication.

White Cross.

No office at this place, in the centre of a large population, with two stores, and a mail bag of postal facilities. Why is this? The office has to been discontinued. It seems to be left to the caprice or convenience of the mail rider. Cannot the mail be restored to R. [illegible] Hand, from Chapel Hill, via Purrington, and Snipes Store to White Cross, and back to Chapel Hill, instead of breaking off at Snipes Store? There is no other mail at Hillsboro or Chapel Hill. And cannot the mail leave Chapel Hill on Thursday, instead of Friday, so as to get all of the week's news?

We pause for a reply, and we want a favorable one.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health. When the system is disordered, food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant, or vitiated, the liver becomes congested, and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The diffused secretions of this remedy every ill consequence of indigestion, and biliary derangement, or stimulate the action of the kidneys by which impurities are no quick, expelled from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or biliary secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to produce complete, and therefore healthful, animation, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

Trinity College.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented our expected attendance at the Commencement last week. Gov. Vance was present and was received with the usual furor which he always calls forth and made one of his usual happy speeches. Gen. Leach was also there. But Gov. Hampton who was expected to satisfy those who were disappointed to meeting him at Chapel Hill, was again detained in Columbia by imperative public business. The occasion was nevertheless a pleasant one, and creditable to the standing the patronage of Trinity, and its claims to general confidence.

We have not published the letter of Mrs. Alred in relation to her runaway husband, but a friend has sent us the following information, which may give some light as to his movements.

"The above parties camped at Cole's Store, 5 miles South of this place, on Monday night the 30th of April; passed as man and wife; he gave his name Alred; said he was going to Caswell County; came from Cole's Store to this place which is in the direction mentioned."

The machines from H. M. Smith & Co's Richmond Agricultural Warehouse have been rattling daily through our streets, preparatory to the wheat harvest. We are glad to see this first rate house so appreciated in this section. H. M. Smith & Co advertise in the Recorder, and they offer very much besides horse powers and threshers. Read their ad.

See our very pleasant Fashion Letter from our own New York correspondent; it will be found on the first page.

BURNING (OR BALD) MOUNTAIN.—The Fayetteville Press says:

"Dr Griffeth, of our city, leaves this week for North Carolina, where he has discovered and is working mines of black oxide of manganese, asbestos and gold, and he informs us that the Burning Mountain as it is now called, in McDowell county, has become so hot and keeps up such subterranean noises as to have obliged the people in its vicinity to change their residences. He says his horse refused to pass over the ground as he approached the mountain. His belief is that it is of volcanic action, and that it will sometime emit volcanic fire, and that the heat is not caused by chemical fermentation of iron pyrites or sulphuret of iron."

DUTCH GOLDEN PRODIGAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6 m.

How it is Done.

The first object in the life of the American people is to get rich; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c, you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by druggists in the U. S.

For sale by D. G. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Melanctonville.

North Carolina Farmer.

The June number of this valuable journal came to hand last week too late for notice in our last issue. We are glad to learn that it grows steadily in favor as is evidence by a constantly enlarging subscription list. And it is right that it should be so, for the judiciousness of selection which is shown in every article, the nice appreciation of the exact wants of the farmer, the variety of agricultural, horticultural, household and statistical matter, and the admirable system under which everything is presented with perfect clearness to the eye makes the "Farmer" without a peer in its special line.

Mr. Emmis is at great pains to inform the farmer of the nature and value of the great coming forage crop for the South, the recently introduced German Millet. If he does not perform the service of making two blades of grass grow where one grew before, he will at least make two cows or two horses [illegible] inform.

The London Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazine for April are to hand before us and are welcomed with that expectant pleasure which ought to attend the advent of those bright lights in letters. In Blackwood, two articles strike us particularly; The Anglo Saxon tongue in India; the other, Nelson in the Bay of Naples. The first conveys the most intimation we have of the rapid corruption of our mother tongue under [illegible] with an [illegible] race. With the spread of the Anglo Saxon race over the earth, the jewel has been made that their tongue would be the master speech of the world. But the boast falls to the ground under East Indian experience and a jargon is recognized and used by the high caste English of the Indian Peninsula besides which the gibberish of our rice field negroes is a cultivated tongue, and from the contamination of which the whites totally escape, though standing in precisely the same relation to the negro that the English does to the Hindoo. We can neither accept the explanation nor the defence.

The London Quarterly has many valuable articles, but we have no space to notice them as they deserve.

Let our readers subscribe for one or more of the Magazine, according to published rates, and judge for themselves.

LARGE SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO.—On Saturday last Mr. Tuckett, a Canada tobacconist well known to members of the trade here, was in our town and made some heavy purchases of leaf. Mr. P. W. Ferrell sold him about 300,000 pounds and Mr. W. N. Shelton about 200,000 pounds of tobacco, all of which will be shipped to Canada to be manufactured there.

There was also here last week an agent of a large California house, who left an order with a tobacco firm of Danville for nearly one hundred thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco.

Many of the leaf dealers and manufacturers at a distance are turning their attention to our market, and for the reason principally that the tobacco grown in this section of country is preferred to that made anywhere else.—*Danville Register.*

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The damage caused by the heavy rain storm in northern Mississippi on Friday, is very great. In many instances the crops were ruined entirely, fences swept away and stock drowned.

On the Memphis and Louisville Railroad the bridge over the Hatchie river was swept away.

SELECT

Boarding and Day School.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 20 3m.

Hughes' Academy.

Classical and Mathematical School

CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday July 9th.

TERMS: Board, &c. $20.00
Tuition, 25.00

For circulars apply to

SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
june 13. Cedar Grove, N. C.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

BROWN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.

April 18 1877.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.

FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.

OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS

YOUNG AMERICA

Corn & Cob Mills,

Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

METAL LINED

CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS,

PATENT WELL FIXTURES.

The Celebrated

HORIZONTAL CHURN,

Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and cockle out of Wheat,

Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,

Plow Castings,

For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, rough, and well strung.

Liberal Terms &c, to the Trade.

Catalogue promptly mailed.

TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.

We make Tobacco Shears, Hillets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and Warrant all our work. Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.

Nov. 22.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.

IS now receiving her

SPRING SUPPLY OF

MILLENERY

Fancy Goods and Notions.

TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the city, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 31y.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

Commences July 23rd 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principals.

HAMILTON & MORSON.

May 30. tf.

Thomas C. Hayes,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.

WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.

Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.

BARTER taken for work at market prices.

Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.

June 6th 3m.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

IN the Town of

HILLSBORO, N. C.

On Saturday the 7th of July 1877,

AT the Court House door, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the Store House belonging to the estate of A. C. Murdock, dec'd., on a credit of six months.

ALSO,

In front of the Store House, a lot of Personal Property belonging to said estate, consisting of Beds, Tables, a Bureau and other property, for Cash.

Parties who owe the estate and do not pay before that time, will have to pay Cost.

Those who have claims, properly authenticated, will present them on or before that day, as this is the last notice to all.

THOS. J. FREELAND, Ex'r.
June 13. and Mortgagee.

DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessor of. We now offer

Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1,10, 1,15 and $1,25;
Good Black Silks from 80c. up to $3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our SILKS at $1, 1,25 1,50 and $2 per yard;
Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Width Alpaca at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c, at 40 worth 50c, at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Ginghams at 8 1-2c. per yard worth 12 1-2c. at 10c. worth 15 c.;
Wash Poplins at 8⅜, worth 12½, at 10c. worth 15c, at 12½, worth 18c, at 16⅔c. worth 20c;
Printed Delaine at 8 1-2c. per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12 1-2c. per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambrics at 8 1-2c. per yard worth 12½c;
Cheviot Shirtings at 8⅓, 12 1-2 15, 16⅔, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires, Delaines, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37 1-2c. per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 5c to 10c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known.
Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at 2 3 and 3 5 worth 3 5 and 4 5;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at 3 worth 3 5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth 6 5;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c, worth $1, at $1 worth 1,25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 16⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 45 worth 50c;
Cotton Flocking for children's wear at 5c, some of which is worth 10 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 30c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 35c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c, worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to 25c. per yard.
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 40c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 15 and 25c. per dozen; sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—the only to be immortal before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $3,50 wholesale but to retail at $1,00 each.

We have also a few other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions

in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for cash. We have and one price to all so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy as cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.

LEVY BROTHERS,
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.
May 16.

CALL AT THE

DURHAM

HARDWARE STORE

AND

SECURE BARGAINS!!

HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:

Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 10 2-3 cents running foot.
Blue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Blue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $20; 6, $16, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction.

I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of

Hardware

At

C. A. Hart's,

may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Gold and Silver Ware,

MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.

Seals, etc., made to order.

RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 20 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 1dc. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" 3 " $13—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

SHEEP THE MAINSTAY OF AGRICULTURE.

It is useless for farmers to attempt to ignore the necessity of sheep husbandry in conjunction with any good system of farming. Although in modern days ideas differ essentially from those held in olden times, at least in many respects, yet in regard to the value of sheep there never was a rural people in any age who prospered in the long run without a flock of sheep and a shepherd to to take care of them. Jacob served Laban for his wives by attending to sheep, and became possessed himself of immense flocks, and all through the historical part of the Bible sheep are repeatedly alluded to. Abraham and Lot had many, and sheep-shearing was commonly ended with considerable feasting.

In the New Testament, too, the shepherds were the first to be apprised of the good tidings, and the good shepherd and his flocks are so represented as to show that sheep were valued and cared for and thought a deal more of than by the present inhabitants of this country.

About a century ago Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, England, owned a large tract of land, and made up his mind to improve it by bringing sheep permanently into notice. Annually he had a great time at his sheep-shearing, and induced his tenants to increase the number of their sheep, thereby enriching his estate and himself till, at the age of 70, he was created Earl of Leicester. It is probable that many who read this will have heard of his being a widower with three daughters of middle age, but no son to inherit the title, and how he married a young lady of 26, who had three daughters by the time the Earl was 80 years old, and then had one son who succeeded to his father's wealth and honors.

The Norfolk domain is one of the finest cultivated estates in England, and has the character of being the best managed. This may be attributed, in a great measure, to the excellent system of sheep husbandry established there. Again, to show the effects of sheep on poor soil, fifty-two years ago the writer—a boy with his father, mother, etc; moved from Northamptonshire into the Cotswold hills, at that time only partially in cultivation, and where comparatively few sheep were kept. Year by year, however, their numbers were increased, and roots were grown upon the improved system of ridging in rows, called, then the Scotch way, because a Scotch bailiff first introduced it.—As this system progressed crops became heavier till, at the present day, the sheep has become a renowned breed, and from having been made up by dashes of other blood, not only have they been used to improve other breeds—as the Leicester and Lincolns—but they have also been the means of establishing entirely new breeds by crossing, as, for instance, the Oxforddowns.

At the time mentioned, half a century only ago, the Cotswold sheep was a great, coarse, big-headed, clumsy animal, very difficult to fatten to nice ripe mutton. Knowing this, and seeing the Cotswolds and Oxforddowns of the present moment, what an encouragement to go vigorously into the breeding and improvement of stock in the United States!

The Leicester sheep were improved and brought prominently into notice long before the Cotswold was thought much of, and the good, old-fashioned Southdown was an established breed, the origin of which is as remote as the black Welch cattle and Welch mountain sheep. As everybody knows Ellman, Webb, &c; improved upon the native stock the same as Bakewell did on Leicesters, and be historical in agriculture in England, as the great improvers of fine-wooled sheep in the United States, will be here.

As the long-wooled and short-wooled English sheep become acclimated in the United States, they will gain favor; but the manner in which they are confined in the winter and the small quantity of roots given to the legs in their growing state, cause them to fail sadly in the round, barrel-like shape, and in the weight of the fleece.

The grade of common sheep in the United States, are like dunghill fowls, easily improved; because, like them, there is a mixture of blood, and they are susceptible of giving very great influence to a thoroughbred male; hence it is easy for the common farmer to bring his flock to be what is desired by buying his rams from the pure breed he admires, and continuing to use none but pure-bred ones.

As the wealthy families in cities and the first-class hotels will give a price in proportion to the quality of the meat, there is always a sale for prime mutton, and as Down mutton has a peculiar dark shade of lean, which is well known to the caterer for the epicure, this meat commands a higher figure than the very finest Cotswolds Lincoln or Leicester; a fact which may tend to eventually be the means of making the Oxforddowns the favorite breed. For although it is admitted that a two or three year old wether of the pure Southdown will surpass in flavor any other mutton in the world; yet the Oxforddown will only be one degree behind, and the weight of carcass fleece will be nearly double. The Downs were formerly the most prolific of the English breeds, and decidedly the best mothers and the hardiest of all varieties; but some of the larger, long-wooled sheep have been brought, like the Southern cattle, to such early maturity that the advantages of quick returns, the same as in the mercantile pursuits, have had great influence in the general increase of long wools.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

FATTEN YOUR LAND.

The result of the heedless system of overcropping, practiced by most farmers, is plainly manifest in the meagre returns they get for their more heedless and unscientific labor. Nine-tenths plant and sow just as much land as they can possibly scratch over during the season, with the foolish hope that nature will respond better than she has ever yet done, giving them a rich harvest and bountiful crops for nothing. Nature never did any such thing; she never will, nor ought she ever to encourage indolence put up in such a way. The farmer must work—work not only with his hands but his head. Headwork and handwork go together, they are inseparable—one useless without the other. He who applies the former to the neglect of the latter need never expect to grow rich on the farm.—Fatten your land, then, with every conceivable kind of food you can pick up here and there on your farm.—Skim off the turf in your fence corners, take muck out of your bog hole, haul leaves, sand, loam, leaf-mould, from the woods, cut weeds when in bloom and put them in too, save all your barn-yard scrapings, litter and road dust. Gather these all up and compost in a shed behind the cow-stalls. Bed your cows with straw and the refuse hay they leave, and as fast as they tramp and wet, throw it with their droppings upon your compost heap. Twenty-five loads of what can be gathered up on the farm, tempered with one acre of your land in tolerable shape for a crop. In this way, by spending one day a week at the compost heap, a farmer can easily make with one cow a hundred loads of better manure than any commercial fertiliser sold in our markets. Farmers must give more attention to vitalizing their soil, and much less to so much surface. A few acres well tilled, manured and cultivated, are money in your pocket.—Much land badly plowed, with poor horses and poorer husbandmen, impoverishes not only the man but our whole country. Plow shallow and subsoil deep, that the crop may receive its food at any time, be it wet or dry.—A. E. Blunt, in *Rural Sun.*

"Say, stranger, what do they raise out there?" "Raise h—l,' was the Black Hiller's reply, as he turned toward the nearest saloon.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE HEALTHIEST of us are liable to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO., Portland Maine.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

GEORGE PAGE & CO. No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., BALTIMORE, MD. Patent Portable & Stationary Engines! Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c. &c. SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE BLACK HILLS.

By H. N. MAGUIRE, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects. Agricultural and grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price ONLY 10 CENTS. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid for 12 cts by DONNELLEY, LOYD & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents. post-paid. L JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The Maryland Eye and Ear Institute.

No. 66 North Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869.

President, Hon. J. W. Dobbin, Judge Superior Court.

The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases, skilful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

Dr. GEORGE BULLING.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by R W. H. WOOD, M. D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of TUTT'S PILLS, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a disordered liver. They are universally commended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Fermentation, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever been discovered that equals DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, chastic tastes, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 39 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 20, 1874.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Albion, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED GUSHING, 129 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used, by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. E. H. STRAGUR, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le. Charlotte	4.30 a. m.	
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville,	12.30 p. m.	
" Dundee,	12.46	"
" Burkeville,	1.50	"
Ar. at Richmond,	3.40 p. m.	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.30 a. m.	
" Burkeville	10.46	"
" Dundee,	11.50 a. m.	
" Danville	2.20	"
" Greensboro	5.20	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line Junc'n	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.37	"

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25 p.m.
" Co. Shops	11.21 "	Lv 4.13 "
Arr. at Raleigh	1.42p m	Ar. 12.20p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	4.15 "	Lv 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

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Leave Greensboro 5.05 p. m.
Arrive at Salem 7.00 "
Leave Salem, 7.20 a. m.
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